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TRANSMITTAL FORM

Application Number 10/807,612 Filing Date March 23, 2004 First Named Inventor Liu, Hong Art Unit 1621 Examiner Name Peter G. O'Sullivan 021288-002610US

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ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)							
Fee Transmittal Form Fee Attached Amendment/Reply After Final Affidavits/declara Extension of Time Reques Express Abandonment R Information Disclosure S Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) Reply to Missing Parts/ It Application Reply to Missing under 37 CFR 1.	ation(s) est Request tatement Rem	Drawing(s) Licensing-related Paper Petition Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application Power of Attorney, Rev. Change of Corresponde Terminal Disclaimer Request for Refund CD, Number of CD(s) Landscape Table	ocation ence Address on CD	After Approf App	peal Con Appeals a peal Con peal Noti Aprietary tus Lette her Enclo ow): SE TO E	nmunication to Board and Interferences nmunication to TC ce, Brief, Reply Brief) Information er osure(s) (please identify ILECTION; Return	
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT							
Firm Name Townsend and Crew LLP							
Signature Doep 1.							
Printed name Joseph R. Snyder							
Date January 14	January 14, 2005		Reg. No.	39,381	39,381		
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on 1/14/05

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP

By: Julit

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Hong Liu, et al.

Application No.: 10/807,612

Filed: March 23, 2004

For: INHIBITORS OF CATHEPSIN S

Customer No.: 20350

Confirmation No. 4266

Examiner: Peter G. O'Sullivan

Technology Center/Art Unit: 1621

RESPONSE TO ELECTION

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In the Election of Species Requirement mailed December 14, 2004, the Examiner has indicated that an election to a single disclosed species is necessary under 35 U.S.C. § 121. For the record, Applicants' representative left a message on the Examiner's telephone on December 9, 2004, electing the compound disclosed in Example 117, with traverse. The chemical structure of the compound set forth in Example 117, namely: (S)-5-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl)-furan-2-carboxylic acid {2-cyclohexyl-1-[2-(4-methoxy-phenylamino)-ethylcarbamoyl]-ethyl}-amide, is reproduced below for the Examiner's convenience.

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Claims readable thereon include claims 1-2 and 8-19, wherein W is R¹-X-(C=O)-NH-CHR²-. The foregoing election and restriction requirement is respectfully traversed.

In the presently mailed restriction requirement, Applicants note that individual inventions are not delineated. This in contrast to the telephone restriction requirement of December 7, 2004 with the undersigned representative, wherein Claim 1 was separated into Groups I-VI. Applicants therefore assume that the Examiner has realized that the telephone restriction requirement was *improper* and therefore has withdrawn the restriction requirement.

As the telephone restriction requirement split a single claim into multiple groups, the restriction requirement was improper as a matter of law. The courts have long held that the section of the patent statute that authorizes restriction practice, i.e., 35 U.S.C. § 121, provides no legal authority to impose a rejection on a single claim, even if the claim presents multiple independently patentable inventions. See, In re Weber, 198 USPQ 328, 331 (CCPA 1978); In re Haas, 179 USPQ 623, 624-625 (In re Haas I) (CCPA 1973) and In re Haas 198 USPQ 334-337 (In re Haas II) (CCPA 1978). As stated in In re Weber:

[t]he discretionary power to limit one applicant to one invention is no excuse at all for refusing to examine a broad generic claim—no matter how broad, which means no matter how many independently patentable inventions may fall within it. 198 USPQ 328 at 334.

In a case such as the instant case, where a claim is generic, a restriction requirement is tantamount to a <u>rejection</u> of the claim. The CCPA made this point very clear in *In* re Haas I:

[w]e find that the action taken by the examiner did in fact amount to a rejection. . . . Those claims were withdrawn from consideration not only in this application but prospectively in any subsequent application

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because of their content. In effect there had been a denial of patentability of the claims. Presumably only by dividing the subject matter into separate, and thus different, claims in plural applications could an examination of the patentability of their subject matter be obtained. 179 USPQ at 625.

As the Examiner must have realized, if the telephone restriction requirement was allowed to stand, Applicants would <u>never</u> be accorded "the basic right of the applicant to claim his invention as he chooses." *In re Weber*, 198 USPQ at 331. In *In re Weber*, the CCPA stated that "[a]s a general proposition, an applicant has a right to have *each* claim examined on the merits" (198 USPQ at 331, emphasis in original). The Court went on to state that:

[i]f... a single claim is required to be divided up and presented in different applications, that claim would never be considered on its merits. The totality of the resulting fragmentary claims would not necessarily be the equivalent of the original claim. Further, since the subgenera would be defined by the examiner rather than by the applicant, it is not inconceivable that a number of the fragments would not be described in the specification." 198 USPQ at 331.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner make clear that the restriction requirement has been withdrawn. Further, early action on the merits is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 925-472-5000.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph R. Snyder Reg. No. 39,381

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